

## THE BOARD OF HEALTH MEETS.

## Matters Pertinent to the Public Health Discussed.

## NEWS FROM THE LEPER SETTLEMENT.

Report of the Kolos Hospital—The Sanitary Committee—Letters From the Government Physicians—Dr. Goto's Patients to be Examined.

The Board of Health met yesterday, President Smith in the chair. There were present members Lansing, Waterhouse, Dr. Andrews and Agent Reynolds. The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

The Committee on Sanitation reported as follows:

Your committee, according to instructions, visited the proposed site of the new acid and fertilizer works at Kalihl. We find that the location is suitable; that there is no objection to be made on sanitary grounds. As the acid used is to be made on the spot from nearly pure sulphur, there can be no noxious fumes, since all the fumes made will be sulphurous, and of necessity the company will sedulously avoid any loss of that kind. We understand that the only waste will be coal ashes and a small amount of earthy matter, quite inert, from the crude sulphur.

We would therefore recommend that the company be granted the desired permission.

GEO. P. ANDREWS,  
THEO. F. LANSING.

Honolulu, Jan. 19, 1894.

In regard to moving from the present location used for enforcing the "Act to Mitigate," Mr. Lansing and Dr. Andrews went to Kakako to investigate, and found that there was plenty of room, but decided that it would not be practicable for the people to be examined to go there. Another place mentioned was in the vicinity of Kaunakapili. No decision was arrived at, and more time to investigate the matter was given.

The quarterly report of the Kolos Hospital was presented. It was as follows:

December 31, 1893.  
Hon. W. O. SMITH, President of the Board of Health, Honolulu, H. I.: I have the honor to submit to you the following report of the Kolos Hospital, at Kolos, Kauai, for the quarter ending December 31, 1893:

Number of patients in the hospital, October 1, 1893, 6; since that date, 8; Hawaiians, 4; foreigners, 4; paying, 2; non-paying, 6; discharged, 4; died, 1; in hospital, December 31, 1893, 3. Number of calls for medicine: No calls directly were made in hospital.

Receipts: Two patients, \$43. Expenses: \$170.02.

Respectfully submitted,  
WM. L. MOORE,  
Acting Physician of Kolos Hospital.

Letters from Mr. Meyer, the Superintendent of the Leper Settlement, were read, of which the following are extracts:

I note that the Board of Health has passed a resolution that no more awa is to be imported into the Leper Settlement, and that you have informed Messrs. Wilder's Steamship Company to instruct the masters of their vessels of this resolution.

To carry out this resolution I have instructed Mr. Hutchison to have all boats coming ashore from the Wilder's Steamship Company with freight carefully watched, and not to allow any awa to come ashore.

But I beg to draw the attention of the Board of Health to the fact that the lepers, having been permitted all along to use this awa, have been raising it, and there is more or less of it growing now, rather considerable I fear. Now will you kindly ask the board what they wish to be done with this.

In former times doctors did not consider the use of awa very detrimental to the lepers, and the Boards were not very anxious to forbid it in consequence.

I note the excuses of Lee Chin & Co., I hope they will prevent sending kapa hereafter. The heat in the hull of the steamer can of course hasten fermentation and make it somewhat sour, but it can not make it two years old. Mr. Hutchison writes that of the same bags came new and old, and he also states that this awa's supply was not better. I have inquired Mr. Hutchison to reject all old, and count and receipt only fresh awa hereafter. Being a litour is not so much objected to, buying old is the objectionable part.

Regarding the damage to the fowl for the Settlement and the story enclosed Mr. Hutchison's statement. I think it is only necessary Captain King will ask the care of his vessels to try and be as careful as they can. It was not rough weather when this happened, as Captain King supposed.

Mr. Hutchison arrived here last Wednesday at Honolulu in order to take his children away. I gave him a permit to go, and to take them to Honolulu; but he has not done so, and I am sure that he has quartered himself in some of the kamainas, but pretends to leave next week. Of course I do nothing with him as long as he remains on the kuleana, but I instructed Mr. Hutchison to have him watched, and to have him arrested when he comes on Board of Health uses for any other purpose except to take his children away.

There was another child, not a leper, whose parents wish to send to the Kani Home, and are anxious to see him, but I have to wait until Dr. Reynolds returns and examines it, and sets a final opinion.

Palao, a law leper, returned some two weeks ago, and was soon after turned duly prosecuted before the Board and punished accordingly.

ing to law. And ever since the rules and regulations have been in force, every runaway has been duly prosecuted and punished.

With regard to kokuas living at the settlement, who really have no business there, that is a well-known fact to the Board of Health, to the Superintendent and myself, and I have always considered it an act of injustice to allow some to live there, prosecute others when found in the settlement, and forbid others altogether, and I beg to refer the honorable members of the Board of Health to my report of 1892 to the Board, on the subject of kokuas, and kindly read what I have said there on pages 119 to 121.

The injustice, however, does not consist in forbidding relatives and friends of lepers to go and live with their relations and friends now, or visit them at the settlement; that is just and in accordance with the segregation law. The injustice is the work of former Boards in permitting so many kokuas to live at the settlement without sufficient justification, and not making it imperative to leave after the death of their charges, as is the case now. Under Dr. Emerson's presidency, many were permitted to live at the settlement under the condition that they remain there for life, and it is just this condition which rather compromises the Board in dealing properly with these people.

Not very long after Mr. Dayton became the President of the Board, he seemed to be particularly anxious to have all useless kokuas expelled from the settlement, believing, as he said, they were a source of much trouble and discount amongst the people, an opinion which I also knew was correct.

Subsequently, I was instructed by the Board, in writing, to try and expel all such kokuas who had no business there, and who were not employed by the Board. In consequence of this order from the Board, I set to work to accomplish this task in my own way, and would have easily accomplished it without causing the least disturbance had I been honestly supported by the President of the Board. I commenced with making a list of all the kokuas, and struck up the following notice: "In conformity with the laws and by order of the Board of Health, all persons living at the Leper Settlement who are not afflicted with leprosy, and whose permits to reside at the Settlement as kokuas have expired and become void on account of the death of their friends and relatives, for whom they were originally permitted to live at the Settlement, are hereby requested to renew their permits within two months from the date of this notice. Non-compliance with this request, at the expiration of this time, will expose them to prosecution and subsequent penalty according to the laws of the kingdom. Leper Settlement, October 15, 1891. (Signed) R. W. MEYER, Agent Board of Health."

I submitted this notice to the Board, but received no official acknowledgment of the same. One member, however, acknowledged it in a private letter, and expressed his fullest approval; but that was private. A week or two afterwards I was surprised to receive a letter from the Secretary, expressing fear that my proceedings might cause unpleasantness, etc.

Next I found that Mr. Dayton's "very worthy Hawaiian" (see Report, 1892, page 9) was only using my endeavors to accomplish the desired object—to secure the "ill-will" of the people; hence their subsequent threats to kill me, and the very worthy Hawaiian's forgery and many other attempts to get rid of me.

After being fully assured that I was not in error, I proposed to the Board at a meeting to leave this matter to a commission to go up and say who shall be permitted to remain and who not. To this the Board assented, and a committee was appointed to go up to the Settlement, composed of Mr. Dayton and J. F. Colburn, to settle this matter with Mr. Tell. Mr. Colburn did not go; Mr. Dayton went alone, spent a week at the Settlement, made another list of the names of kokuas, not quite as full as mine; returned to Honolulu and bought a very large book to record the valuable history of every kokua. Mr. Dayton went again and again, made another list, I believe, but nothing further was done.

The Hon. J. T. Waterhouse, Jr., and the Hon. Mr. Ena were members of the Board then, as now, and Mr. Chas. Wilcox was the secretary and all these gentlemen doubtless remember most of this affair.

This kokua matter would have been settled, it was only necessary to prosecute two or three, and make an example of them, the rest would have left without resorting to prosecution. As it was, some ten left, after I had stuck up that notice before mentioned.

However, this matter requires more consideration than I can write in a hasty letter, and it must be remembered, that the settlement cannot get along entirely without some kokuas and clean persons.

I intend to go to Honolulu in a couple of weeks, three perhaps from now, and shall be able to give further details of this kokua business, if the Board wishes it.

In regard to allowing the lepers to raise awa for use, it was decided to take no special action at the present meeting, but to instruct the acting superintendent to enforce the law that prohibits the sale of awa.

Several complaints and requests from lepers and kokuas at Kalaupapa were read.

Dr. Williams, of Hilo, wrote asking for more vaccine virus, and stating another mild case of scarlatina had broken out.

Dr. Thompson, of North Hilo, stated that several cases of tonsillitis in his district had been traced directly to Hilo.

Dr. Capron, of Kau, reported that he had reassumed the duties of his district.

Dr. W. L. Moore, of Kolos, wrote for a new supply of medicines, and asking that if a vacancy occurred in any permanent position, he be appointed thereto. His letter was placed on file.

It was moved and carried that all the patients of Dr. Goto be examined by the physician at the Settlement.

The Board then adjourned.

## HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY.

## Sketch of the Development of the Enterprise.

## FULL DESCRIPTION OF THE PLANT.

An Undertaking Which is a Credit to Honolulu—Three Powerful Engines in Place—Dynamics For 3000 Sixteen Candle-Power Lamps.

(Communicated.)

The Hawaiian Electric Company was originally organized in October, 1891, with a capital stock of \$20,000.

The electric plant was located on King street and had a capacity of about eight hundred 16 C. P. lamps, with a number of motors used during the day time, and was worked up to its full capacity. A bill granting a franchise to erect poles and run wires in the streets of Honolulu, was passed by the Legislature of 1892 and signed just one year ago. This franchise was offered at auction and purchased by W. W. Hall for the Hawaiian Electric Co. In May of last year the company was reorganized and the capital stock increased to \$150,000 and the following officers elected: Wm. G. Irwin, President; Alex. Young, Vice-President; Wm. W. Hall, Treasurer; E. O. White, Secretary; and Thos. May, Auditor. Since then Mr. May has resigned and Mr. Godfrey Brown was elected to take his place. The stock has all been sold and 70 per cent. has been assessed and paid in.

Four lots have been purchased on the Esplanade, on the north side of the new market building, corner of Alakea and Haleakala streets. Upon this property, measuring 100 by 200 feet has been erected one of the largest and most substantial brick buildings in town, and well adapted for the work for which it is intended.

This building is of brick, set on stone foundations 8 feet deep by 2 feet thick, built on the coral rock. The roof covers separately the two rooms formed by the dividing brick wall, and are of galvanized corrugated iron, and for the purpose of light and ventilation each roof has a ventilator the whole length of the building, composed partly of glass and partly of louvers. The roof trusses are made heavier than usual, for the purpose of lifting the heavy parts of machinery during erection, examination or repairs. The walls have been built with a view to a second story when required in the future. The dividing wall between the rooms has been so placed that a width of 52 feet in the clear has been given to the dynamo and engine room, while the other room, devoted to the boilers, coal storage, etc., is only 44 feet wide in the clear. The steam boilers are placed at one end of the room, and when completed will consist of four multi-tubular steel boilers, 20 feet by 7 feet, the tubes being 4 inches; capable of sustaining a working pressure of 120 pounds to the square inch. They are of the ordinary type—fired under and returning through the tubes. The smoke stack is 5 feet 8 inches in diameter and about 110 feet high. It is built of 1-inch steel plates, and, after being well painted inside, is lined with brick and so protected by an annular cap at the top that no moisture is allowed to get between the steel plates and brick lining. At present but two of the boilers are in place, these being considered sufficient for present requirements; the foundations only for the other two being built, so that they may be added as soon as needed. The steam pipes are laid across the boiler into and along the wall of the engine room, the whole being of ample dimensions for full capacity of the four boilers. The steam pipe for each engine branches off just where required. The steam engines at present in place consist of:

One cross compound condensing Ball engine of 200 H. P.  
One cross compound condensing Ball engine of 150 H. P.  
One Armstrong & Sims single engine of 100 H. P.

(The horse-power given is for non-condensing.)

The exhaust pipes are so constructed that the engines may be changed from condensing to non-condensing in a few minutes or vice-versa, but whether condensing or not, all the exhausts have to pass through a counter current feed-water heater before reaching the condenser or being exhausted into the atmosphere. The condenser is of the ordinary shower type, and takes its injection water from a series of five 10-inch artesian wells drilled in a corner of the engine room close to the condenser and air pump. The air-pump is an ordinary direct-acting Blake's vacuum pump, 14 in. steam cylinder, 18 in. air cylinder and 24 in. stroke. Besides the air-pump, a small Blake's service pump is used to drain the exhaust pipes and bottom of feed-water heater. The exhaust pipes, feed-water heater, condenser and air-pump are of full capacity for all the power ultimately to be developed by the four boilers.

The water supplied by the artesian wells is almost fresh, and, in case of accident to the city water pipes, is intended to feed the boilers. All the foundations for boilers, engines and dynamics are built of ample dimensions and on the coral rock the lower part being of stone and the top of pressed brick, so that notwithstanding the high velocity of engines and dynamics when in motion, not a jar is to be felt; in fact, these ponderous machines, when doing their work, make as little ado as so many family sewing-machines. The plans for the building were prepared by Mr. C. B. Ripley, the brick and stone work done by Mr. R. Lishman, the carpenter work by Mr. A. Petrie, the plumbing work by Messrs. Emmeluth & Co., the boiler settings by Messrs. Harrison Brothers, and the plans for the arrangement of the machinery and foundations, together with the steam machinery itself and connections, were furnished by the Honolulu Iron Works Company, while the dynamics and all pertaining to the electric installation were furnished by Messrs. E. O. Hall & Son, and consisting mainly of:

One self-regulating Thompson-Houston alternating current dynamo with instruments for maintaining 2000 lamps of 16 C. P.

Two compound Edison dynamics of low pressure with capacity of maintaining 750 lamps each.

One Edison dynamo of low pressure for maintaining 350 lamps, or 30 horsepower for motors.

Two Thompson-Houston low pressure compound dynamics, each for maintaining 200 lamps or 15 horsepower for motors.

The lighting capacity of the plant is therefore 4250 lamps of 16 candle-power burning at one time, while the total number of lamps connected with the system, calculated for casual and intermittent use, may safely extend to several times the above number.

The alternating current machine is belted to the larger Ball engine, and when doing full duty requires 200 horse-power to drive. The two larger Edison machines are belted to the smaller Ball engine, and together operate the three-wire system to which all lamps within a radius of three-fourths of a mile from the works are connected. More distant lighting is supplied by the alternating current machine.

Power for day use is furnished from the three smaller dynamics operated by the engine formerly used at the Palace, though this set of machines may be relieved or reinforced at a moment's notice, since the output for lights and power is of the same character.

The low pressure current is in all cases carried first to centers of distribution, which arrangement when completed guarantees uniform candle-power at all lamps, irrespective of distance from source of supply.

The dynamics and other electric apparatus were installed under the supervision of W. I. Warriner, the company's superintendent.

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